

interpretation of section 5 suggested by the Postal Service would have the opposite effect. Secondly, the interpretation of section 5 suggested by the Postal Service is not required by the legislative language itself, and is clearly contrary to the legislative history, particularly the statements of Senator ENZI, who sponsored and wrote this legislation. During debate in the Senate, Senator ENZI explained that this provision is intended to "prevent the Postal Rate Commission from raising the price of stamps to help the Postal Service pay for potential OSHA fines. Rather the Postal Service should offset the potential for the fines by improving workplace conditions." (emphasis added) Senator ENZI's statement makes very clear that Section 5 is referring only to any penalties or fines that may be assessed against the Postal Service for not complying with OSHA requirements.

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2112, the Postal Employees Safety Enhancement Act on behalf of the ranking Democrats on the committee and subcommittee, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS). As my colleague from Pennsylvania did such a thorough job describing this, I will not take too much time and keep my comments brief.

Currently the Federal agencies including the postal service are subject to OSHA inspections and are required to comply with OSHA standards. I agree that all public employees should enjoy full protection of OSHA and believe that when a Federal agency fails to fulfill its lawful obligation to comply with OSHA standards it should be subject to sanctions. However the Department of Labor and many State agencies currently lack the authority to issue citations to the Postal Service making enforcement very difficult. S. 2112 merely makes the Postal Service liable to the same extent as private employers for failure to comply with OSHA standards.

With regards to my colleague's comments earlier, there was talk about Section 5 of the act, and our side agrees that this is not a detriment to the Postal Service. Section 5 merely prohibits the Postal Service from raising the price of stamps to pay for potential OSHA fines that the Postal Service should be avoiding in the first place through improved working conditions. As a matter of fact, my only objection to this legislation is that it does not provide full or does not extend full OSHA protections to all public employees. However extending the full protection of OSHA to thousands of postal workers throughout the country is a worthy accomplishment, and this is a good first step.

I urge the Members to support S. 2112.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MARTINEZ. I, too, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2112.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1245

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The House is awaiting the arrival of the managers of several bills that are scheduled, and therefore, will recess until 1 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 49 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 1 p.m.

□ 1300

HURFF A. SAUNDERS FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2032) to designate the Federal building in Juneau, Alaska, as the "Hurff A. Saunders Federal Building," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2032

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 709 West 9th Street in Juneau, Alaska, shall be known and designated as the "Hurff A. Saunders Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Hurff A. Saunders Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM).

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Senate 2032, as amended, designates the Federal building located in Juneau, Alaska as the "Hurff A. Saunders Federal Building."

Hurff Saunders was a resident of Alaska who played an instrumental part in the House and State's history both as a territory and as a State. He originally came from South Dakota to Ketchikan, Alaska prior to World War II where he accepted a civilian position with the United States Coast Guard.

During the war, he played a critical role in the ability of the United States Navy and Coast Guard to navigate the North Pacific waters by correctly determining the latitude and longitude of various key aids to navigation that were misidentified on official charts at the time.

Following the war, Mr. Saunders returned to a civil engineering position with the Federal Government. In this position, he supervised several public works projects, completing the projects on schedule and within budget.

In 1966, just prior to his retirement, Mr. Saunders successfully completed his final federal construction project, the Juneau Federal Building, Post Office and United States Courthouse, which is the building we designate in his honor today.

This certainly is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant. I support the bill as amended and urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 2032 is a bill to designate the Federal building in Juneau, Alaska as Hurff A. Saunders. Mr. Saunders was a lifelong Alaskan who helped write chapters of Alaskan history.

He was the civil engineer for the United States Coast Guard and in charge of constructing the Juneau Federal building, which was completed on budget and on schedule. Mr. Saunders later supervised the many public works projects for the territory and later for the State of Alaska. His work on correcting the navigational charts for the waters in southeast Alaska aided the Navy and the Coast Guard during World War II.

Mr. Saunders was widely respected and viewed as a dedicated public servant, a devoted father, and beloved husband who lived a full life and died peacefully at the age of 94.

Mr. Speaker, the city of Juneau and the Juneau Rotary Club both passed unanimous resolutions supporting this designation, also the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Society of Professional Engineers adopted resolutions urging this distinction be bestowed upon Mr. Saunders.

It is fitting, and in recognition of his outstanding contributions to Alaskan life, that the Federal building in Juneau, Alaska be designated the Hurff A. Saunders Building.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2032, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and Senate the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the Federal building located at 709 West 9th Street in Juneau, Alaska, as the 'Hurff A. Saunders Federal Building'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AARON HENRY UNITED STATES
POST OFFICE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 892) to redesignate the Federal building located at 223 Sharkey Street in Clarksdale, Mississippi, as the "Aaron Henry United States Post Office," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 892

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 236 Sharkey Street in Clarksdale, Mississippi, shall be known and designated as the "Aaron Henry Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Aaron Henry Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM).

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 892, as amended, designates the Federal building and the United States Courthouse located in Clarksdale, Mississippi, as the "Aaron Henry Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

Dr. Aaron Henry was a civil rights pioneer from the State of Mississippi. He was born in Clarksdale, Mississippi in 1921. He served in the United States Army, after which he returned to school and earned a degree in pharmacy from Xavier University in 1950.

In 1953, Dr. Henry organized the local branch of the NAACP and served as the State NAACP President from 1960 till 1993. He was instrumental in creating an integrated Democratic Party in Mississippi. He also participated in the Freedom Rider Movement which led to the passage of the Public Accommodations sections of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

In 1979, Dr. Henry was elected to the Mississippi House of Representatives and held this office for two additional terms. On the national level, Dr. Henry assisted in securing Congressional support for the passage of the Office of Economic Opportunity, out of which came programs such as Head Start and Job Corps.

The naming of this Federal complex is a fitting tribute to a distinguished African American. I support the bill and urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in favor of the Aaron Henry Federal Building

and United States Courthouse. In doing so, I must say, Mr. Speaker, that I do so out of great and personal respect for a man with whom I worked with when I was a young woman in the civil rights movement.

When I went south in 1963 as a student in the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Aaron Henry, in Mississippi, was a fearless freedom fighter who every day risked his life simply by living through each day as the President of the NAACP as a pharmacist at a time when the State of Mississippi was known throughout the world for racial terrorism. This is a man who did as much as any man alive to bring the black and white Mississippians together.

As a young lawyer, I represented the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party before the 1964 Democratic convention when the Freedom Democrats, blacks who were excluded from participation in the Democratic Party in the State, challenged the official Democratic Party and delegation. Aaron Henry was the cochair of that delegation. It says everything about our country and about Dr. Henry, that he lived to become the chair of the Mississippi Democratic Party itself.

H.R. 892 is a bill to designate the Federal building in Clarksdale, Mississippi, and the Aaron Henry Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

Dr. Aaron Henry was a civil rights pioneer, a thoughtful mentor, scholar and great humanitarian. He led an active, committed, exemplary life. After attending the local public schools in 1942, he joined the Army and was a veteran of World War II. After the war, he attended and graduated from Xavier University in New Orleans. In 1953, Dr. Henry organized the Coahoma County branch of the NAACP and served as the state NAACP president.

From 1960 to 1993, during the 1960s, he participated in the Freedom Rider movement and in the Mississippi Freedom Summer's nonviolent campaigns of public protest.

Dr. Henry served on numerous boards, such as the Executive Committee of the NAACP, the Federal Council on Aging and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Acknowledging his contributions as a civil rights leader in 1979, the citizens of Coahoma County elected him to the Mississippi House of Representatives, where he was reelected in 1983 and 1987.

Dr. Henry was instrumental in securing passage of legislation which created the Office of Economic Opportunity, and was a strong advocate and spokesman for the Job Corps and Head Start. Dr. Henry was an active member of the Haven United Methodist Church, serving as lay leader. He was committed to community, educational and civil issues throughout his rich life. It is most fitting and proper that we support the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) and honor the great contributions of Dr. Henry.

It gives me personal pleasure to urge the passage of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 892, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the Federal building located at 236 Sharkey Street in Clarksdale, Mississippi, as the 'Aaron Henry Federal Building and United States Courthouse'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 892, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

SENSE OF THE CONGRESS
REGARDING SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 304) expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the culpability of Slobodan Milosevic for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide in the former Yugoslavia, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 304

Whereas there is reason to mark the beginning of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia with Slobodan Milosevic's rise to power beginning in 1987, when he whipped up and exploited extreme nationalism among Serbs, and specifically in Kosovo, including support for violence against non-Serbs who were labeled as threats;

Whereas there is reason to believe that as President of Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic was responsible for the conception and direction of a war of aggression, the deaths of hundreds of thousands, the torture and rape of tens of thousands and the forced displacement of nearly 3,000,000 people, and that mass rape and forced impregnation were among the tools used to wage this war;

Whereas "ethnic cleansing" has been carried out in the former Yugoslavia in such a consistent and systematic way that it had to be directed by the senior political leadership in Serbia, and Slobodan Milosevic has held such power within Serbia that he is responsible for the conception and direction of this policy;

Whereas, as President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), Slobodan Milosevic is responsible for the conception and direction of assaults by Yugoslavian and Serbian military, security, special police, and other forces on innocent